1: Burrows--146-147 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 682 Ifalik

"Assault may be punished by anything from a reprimand, in the case of a first and mild offense, to confiscation of all property (Sarfert specifies plots of land, canoes, and clothes) in the case of murder. According to Sarfert's list, a murderer is also bound, brought to the men's house, and severely reprimanded in the presence of the whole populace, but then released. Sarfert also specifies payment for lesser injuries:

For loss of an eye, arm, or leg--a canoe and two cloths.
For loss of both eyes, arms, or legs--two canoes, and all of the cloths owned by the culprit.
For loss of a finger--one cloth.
For loss of two or three fingers--two cloths.
For loss of four fingers--two or three cloths.
For loss of a hand--three or four cloths. [147]

Not having a copy of Damm's monograph on Ifalik, I did not check this list with native informants. I see no reason to question its authenticity. But the people, as we saw them, are so mild and civil in their dealings with each other that all talk of severe deliberate injuries seemed remote and hypothetical. Not only did I hear no accounts of murder or grievous assault, but find no mention of anything more severe than a few blows with a stick in more than 230 song texts that seem to cover the whole range of experience that moves them enough to be commemorated in song."

2: Damm et al. --82 [2] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 682 Ifaluk

If a murder has been committed, the chief orders the other men to bind the culprit, and to bring him to the men's house. Then all the inhabitants of the village assemble, men, women and children. The chief scolds the criminal severely, and then lets him go free; he is punished by being deprived of all of his property, canoes and loin aprons, and these things are given to the family of the victim. The principle, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, is not observed, for the murderer is not slain.

21: German Government--84 (1905-06) 1907 Woleaians
116, 682 Woleai

Although public safety was not endangered investigations were necessary in two cases of murder, one of which dated from 1903. In the latter conviction was possible for the murder of a white trader on Oleai; in both instances the death sentence was pronounced.